

EVENING CAPITAL JOURNAL

PUBLISHED
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

BY THE
Capital Journal Publishing Company.
[INCORPORATED.]

Office, 112 Court Street, Opera House Block.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

DAILY	\$5.00
Six months, by mail	\$3.50
Three months by mail	1.25
Per week delivered by carrier	15

[WEEKLY]

One year \$2.00

Six months 1.00

Three months .50

Postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions.

Advertising rates on application to WILL H. PARRY, Manager.

Entered at the Salem Postoffice as second-class matter.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1888.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Second Regiment Band—March 21.
Republican Primaries—March 24.
Republican County Convention—Mar. 24.
Annual Horse Show—March 31.
Williamette Musical Society Concert—April 4.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION

For Marion county will be held at the opera house in Salem on Thursday, March 29th, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing 14 delegates to the state convention to be held in Portland the 11th day of April 1888, and to nominate five candidates for the legislature, county clerk, sheriff, recorder, treasurer, school superintendent, two commissioners, assessor, surveyor and coroner, and to transact any other business that may properly come before the convention. Primaries will be held on Saturday, March 24th.

APPORTIONMENT

The several precincts are entitled to the following number of delegates:

Salem	15	Howell Prairie	11
East Salem	22	Silverton	11
North Salem	8	Garfield	2
South Salem	9	Auburn	3
Jefferson	7	Lalish	6
Marion	2	Gervais	3
Mehama	3	Woodburn	0
Horseshoe Bend	4	Albion	4
Subility	5	Aurora	3
Lincoln	6	Butteville	2
Turner	8	Champong	2
Total	130	St. Paul	4
		Farfield	8

DAVID SIMPSON,

Chair'n. Co. Com. Com.

MR. JORY'S LETTER

In this issue of the CAPITAL JOURNAL will be found an able letter from Prof. T. C. Jory, criticizing our position toward the prohibition third party men and scorning the republican party generally. Among other things he says: "Our ample experience with both parties forbids us to hope for aid from either of them as a party." If Mr. Jory makes this assertion from the standpoint of a political third party man, he is perhaps right, but if he speaks as an advocate of temperance and of temperance legislation, his deductions are unfairly erroneous. We here reassert and defy contradiction, that in every state where the republican party is in the majority it has enacted restrictive measures as fast and as stringent as the sentiment of the people would demand or sustain. In no instance, since its incipiency, has the republican party, as a party, been the friend of the saloon, and from its ranks have at all times sprung forth the advocates of temperance, the advocates of restriction and the advocates of prohibition. From the republican party the prohibition party sucked that life nourishment which brought it to a strength which it has been using and now proposes to use for the assassination of its maternal protector.

Prof. Jory is again misled by the N. Y. Voice into making an ingenuous comparison against the republican party in disregard of temperance legislation. Now, the facts are, as shown by the Voice's table, that in four of the states in which it claims prohibition was dropped while under republican control, stringent prohibitory laws were afterwards enacted by the republican party, and in one state at least which it names—Iowa—the prohibition of spirituous liquors was never dropped since republicans came into power. In nine of the ten states credited with prohibitory legislation under democratic control, such legislation was prior to the days of the republican party. In view of these facts, and many others, which our space forbids us deducing from the table given by the Voice, we candidly ask if Mr. Jory's comparison is a fair one?

The temperance question never became an issue between national parties until long after the birth of the republican party, and it is since that time and through the fostering influence of republicans, teaching that such rapid strides have been made in the interest of temperance and the control of the liquor traffic. We consider it a most ungracious

and ungrateful stab for any true temperance man to make at the republican party, when he states that it is less worthy of the confidence of prohibitionists than is the democratic party. Those republicans who have passed through the fight for prohibition in Iowa, Kansas, Maine and other eastern states, where the party has been brought to the very verge of utter defeat by its adherence to temperance legislation, aye, absolute prohibition, will not be apt to take such thrusts kindly, and there are thousands of them throughout Oregon. They are willing to promote the cause of temperance, but are not willing to surrender the reins of government to the democrats just because of that one issue.

THE QUESTION OF STRIKES.

Instead of frittering away its time in the effort to manufacture political capital, if congress would devote its energies to the promulgation of laws equalizing the relations of labor and capital, whereby the frequent eruptions which have so demoralized the business of the country of late years might be prevented, it would be a blessing to the whole people for which they would be everlasting grateful. In this age of advanced enlightenment, it does seem as though some means might be devised whereby labor and capital could be placed upon a better understanding with each other; wherein each would be bound to recognize and respect the rights and requirements of the other, and thereby work in harmony. Every strike of magnitude among the employes of a great railway system is a source of immense pecuniary loss to the company and to those who refuse to work. In fact the amount of the loss is almost incalculable. Besides this, the commerce of the country, retarded in its movements, suffers a serious drawback and everybody feels the bad effect in a greater or less degree. It is not a question of how much time the striker loses; it is not a question of how much the railroad stock depreciates in value by reason of its fall off in business; but every person who desires to travel; every person or family emigrating from one section of the country to another; every shipper of stock or produce; every merchant whose goods are in transport, all suffer by the delay and damage in transit, the fluctuations to which the markets are liable and the other inconveniences which such a state of things is sure to bring. The great importance of this labor question is not sufficiently recognized by the people nor by the law makers. It is discussed only by agitators upon both sides of the issue, and both sides are liable to be too radical in the advocacy of their respective positions. They are too stiff-necked, as it were, and before a proper solution is reached both will be compelled to bend a little. Each has rights that must be respected, and each must be willing to meet the other upon an equitable halfway ground, upon which they can work in that harmony which is absolutely necessary to the prosperity of both. To establish this meeting ground should be the foremost aim of our statesmen, and the people should demand their early attention to the matter.

THE Astoria Transcript says: From every portion of the state comes the one opinion that Gov. Pennoyer's discharge of Robert Clow was unjust and uncalled for.

If the Oregon prohibitionists place a ticket in the field this year, there is but little doubt that the democrats will have a walk over in that state.—S. F. Argus.

THE free traders just now are all busy disclaiming that they or the democratic party are in favor of free trade. They are all "tariff reformers."

A SAN JOSE paper says it takes water and boom to make a bustling town. All right. Bring on your boom. We have the water.

THE question "who is to succeed Judge Lord?" is being answered with the name of Hon. William Waldo, of Marion.

EVEN the Courier-Journal has shifted its sail from free trade to "tariff reform." It is all the same, but sounds better.

DEMOCRATS will take note of the fact that "the republican colors," red, white, and blue, never run.

DIED.

SAYAGE—Lloyd, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Savage, one mile east of Madley, died Tuesday morning, March 20, aged 2 years.

The funeral will take place from the family residence to the Madley cemetery, Wednesday, March 21, at 1 o'clock p. m.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Marion County.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew Hein, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that I have filed my final account, and that Monday, the 11th day of May, 1888, at 10 a. m., has been set for hearing objections to the same.

JULIA HEIN,
Executive.

SOUTH SALEM PRIMARY.

The republicans of South Salem Precinct will meet in primary convention at the school house in South Salem on Saturday, March 24, at one o'clock p. m.

By order of A. OHMART,
Precinct Committeeman.

SALEM PRECINCT PRIMARY.

The republican primary for Salem precinct will be held at the Opera House, on March 24, at one o'clock p. m.

DAVID SIMPSON,
Committeeman.

EAST SALEM PRIMARY.

The republican primaries in East Salem precinct will be held at the old Court House, on March 24th at one o'clock p. m.

L. E. PRATT,
Committeeman.

Fire Insurance!

Writes policies of insurance against fire on all classes of property in eight reliable and wealthy companies.

Brokerage!

Will negotiate loans on real estate or personal security on long or short time, and for large or small sums.

GRANGE STORE!

Salem Co-operative Association, P. O. Box 100, Salem, Oregon.

Choice Groceries.

Fresh, Fruits, and Vegetables.

Crockery, Glassware, Butter Eggs,

and Lard.

All Kinds of Produce Bought.

JAMES ATKINS,
Manager.

126 State Street, Salem, O.

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He said: "I have voted the demo-

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